

Revised key to *Hymenostephium* of Mexico with addition of *H. superaxillare*

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ABSTRACT

In my recent recension of the genus *Hymenostephium* for Mexico (Turner 2013), I inadvertently published an incomplete account that lacked the species, *H. superaxillare*, failing to include the taxon in the key of the text. A complete accounting of the species is provided here, along with a revised key and a map showing its distribution. Published on-line www.phytologia.org *Phytologia* 95(2): 210-211 (May 1, 2013).

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In my very recent paper, Recension of the Mexican species of *Hymenostephium* (*Phytologia* 2013: 95:1-9), I failed to include in this **H. superaxillare** (having carelessly submitted an earlier version of the paper). I provide here an amended key, an account of the errant species, and a map showing its distribution.

Key to species

1. Tap-rooted annuals, or erect, simple-stemmed, perennials, 20-80 cm high...(4)
 1. Suffruticose herbs, or recumbent shrubs 1-4 m high...(2)
 2. Heads relatively small, 4-5 mm high, 2-3 mm wide (rays excluded); disc florets 5-10; leaves glabrous, or nearly so; oak forests, Mic, Gue.....**H. hintonii**
 2. Heads relatively large, 4-7 mm high, 4-10 mm wide; disc florets mostly 12 or more; leaves variously pubescent....(3)
 3. Involucres 8-10 mm across; ray florets 11-13; s Chi, n Sin.....**H. superaxillare**
 3. Involucres 4-6 mm across; ray florets 5-8; widespread.....**H. cordatum**
 4. Perennial herbs 20-80 cm high, arising from a corm-like base; achenes pubescent, epappose; Nay, Jal.....**H. websteri**
 4. Annual herbs 20-80 cm high, arising from slender tap-roots; achenes otherwise...(5)
 5. Outer involucral bracts mostly in 1-2 series, grading into the inner bracts...(7)
 5. Outer involucral bracts elliptic-ovate, exactly 5, in a single whorl...(6)
 6. Leaves mostly 1-2 cm long, 0.2-0.8 cm wide; involucres ca 2 mm high; Mic..**H. woronowii**
 6. Leaves mostly 3-6 cm long, 1-4 cm wide; involucres 4-5 mm high; Mex, Mor, Gue
.....**H. uniseratum**
 7. Involucres 2-4 mm high; achenes glabrous; Mic**H. woronowii**
 7. Involucres 4-12 mm high; achenes pubescent...(8)
 8. Leaves sessile or nearly so.....**H. tenuis**
 8. Leaves with well-defined petioles 3-15 mm long; Pacific shore lines, se Oax, sw Cps
.....**H. gracillimum**

HYMENOSTEPHIUM SUPERAXILLARE Blake, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 37: 57. 1924.

Viguiera superaxillaris (Blake) B.L. Turner

Viguiera vorobikae B.L. Turner

sw Chi and nw Dur, pine-oak forests, 600-2000 m; Oct-Nov. **Map 1**

Shrub 1-3 m high. **Leaves** ovate, 7-12 cm long, 3-5 cm wide; petioles 1-2 cm long; blades scabrous-pubescent above and below, the margins crenulo-dentate. **Capitulescence** of 2-3 terminal heads, the ultimate peduncles scabrous-pubescent, 3-7 cm long. **Involucres** hemispheric, 3-4 seriate, 5-6 mm high, 8-10 mm across; bracts ovate-lanceolate, subequal, the outer series somewhat foliaceous and reflexed. **Ray florets** 11-13, neuter; corollas yellow, the ligules 8-12 mm long, 3-5 mm wide. **Disc florets** numerous, yellow, ca 4 mm long; tube ca 1 mm long, the limb ca 3 mm long. **Anthers** brown, ca 2 mm long, the filaments glabrous. **Achenes** black, epappose, 2.5-2.8 mm long, ca 1 mm wide.

As noted by Blake in his original description, "This species has the largest heads of any known *Hymenostephium*, and is further distinguished by its phyllaries, which are broader than in any other species and do not have the attenuate or very narrowly acuminate tips found in practically all the others." He aptly notes that it appears nearest the epappose forms of *H. cordatum*. My description of *Viguiera vorobikae* was based upon specimens clearly referable to *Hymenostephium superaxillare*, the error corrected soon after its needless description (cf. Turner, 1990. Phytologia 68: 14-19).

